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No. 44

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

THE REPORT IN FULL

OF THE

Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention

OF THE

North American Bee-Keepers' Association,

HELD AT

LINCOLN, NEBR., October 7 and 8, 1896.

BY DR. A. B. MASON, SECRETARY.

[Continued from page 677.]

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order by Pres. Root at 2 o'clock.

The first thing on the program was the following

President's Annual Address.

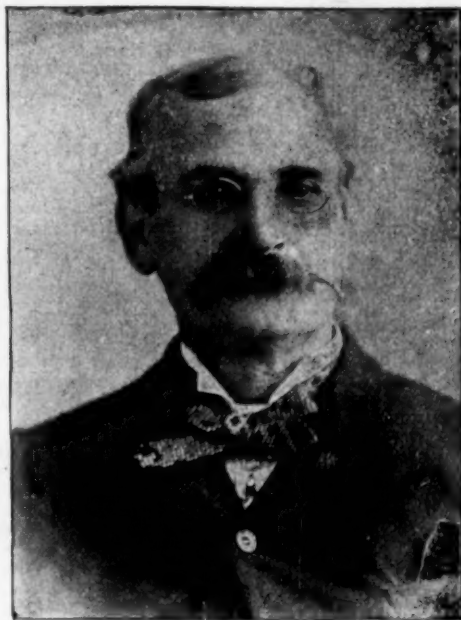
Well, friends, it is a grand thing to produce a nice crop of honey, to raise a nice crop of apples, to make a nice display in clay, to raise nice potatoes, which I know something about. It is a grand thing to succeed in any of these enterprises. We have heard something about this particular State of Nebraska, 500 miles long by 200 miles wide, and we know a little about your products here. We cannot have nice apples without taking care of them. May the Lord be praised for the nice apples. In Ohio we had great beauties this year, and it was only by hard work and labor on our part. We made a grand effort, and we succeeded beyond our expectation. We must not only prepare the soil, but we must get the best seed and best varieties; and then we must take care of them all the way through.

I have been brushing up at this forenoon's session. The veterans must have produced nice honey. We have had nicer honey this year than ever before, but there is a man—Francis Danzenbaker—that I wish to speak of. This man and I had some trouble, but we are good friends now. He has produced some fine honey. We have shipping-cases put up for the honey-boxes, not allowing the honey to drip. I believe this credit surrounds his good name. Sometimes we spend considerable time in our convention wondering where the credit of these things belongs. I think it is the evidence of better things. There is no great credit without great labor. We feel proud of our fairs and expositions. I can remember the time when I spent many hours in making foundation, and it didn't work. I can remember when my wife wanted me to burn everything up. Well, I persevered and succeeded, and now it is just as simple as can be. One difficulty after another

has been overcome as the years passed by, and I don't know as the coming generation will ever know of these difficulties.

In speaking of these various crops, of apples, nice sections of honey, etc., I have been thinking of another crop which is of more importance, and when our brother was reading in chapel this morning, it seemed to me that he had found just the right selection to read. This institution is growing; these boys and girls are being trained for that which makes them happier and nobler, and leads them into the ways of righteousness. It is something like this: "In God we trust, to him we look for progress." We are all of us children, we are all growing, we are all learning. And when I see these students with all these advantages, and hear these brothers tell of their workings with the bees, I can only say, the Lord be praised.

I do feel that these conventions cost a good deal of money, but you can afford to come: it may be only once in a lifetime.



Thomas G. Newman, San Diego, Calif.—See paper on page 691.

I hope this Association will keep going. I shall never let another of these bee-keepers' conventions pass without attending if it is a possible thing, and I want to have you all present.

Brother Langstroth has gone; B. Taylor has gone; Allen Pringle has gone; some others may have gone. Perhaps I may never be present at another meeting; this may be the last chance I will have of being with you. We have the promise that in due time we shall reap if we faint not. Sitting among the assembly of the young here, we have reminders that our work in this life can be profitable. We certainly want to take as much pains with humanity as we take with the apples. We want to assist them to a higher plane, we

want to keep the enemy away, and keep the good work going on. What is grander in this life than to engage good men and women to hold up this work of ours? The enemy may be marching in upon us while we rest, and snatching up what good remains, while we know but little about it. God bless you.

A. I. Root.

The Secretary then read a paper written by Prof. A. J. Cook, of Claremont, Calif., entitled

A National Bee-Keepers' Exchange.

Knowing as I do the objection in the minds of some of the wisest and best of our bee-keepers, to the presenting of papers at our meetings, I will send only a few words on what seems to me one of the most important questions that confront the bee-keepers of the United States.

It need hardly be said that one of the most important characteristics of the highest civilization which marks the close of the nineteenth century, is the fact of organization. Those trades and professions where all the members can organize and act together, not only make much more rapid progress than do others less fortunate, but the general intelligence and pecuniary success is much more marked. The lawyers, doctors, and many of the trades people have become so thoroughly organized that even the price they fix upon their service is known and indeed established by all the members of their profession, and thus they have it in their power absolutely to fix their own price upon any service which they may render. Not to pay this price is to go without service, for all act together, and no honorable man will cut the stipulated price of the profession.

I had occasion not long since to inquire regarding the professional service of the California physician. I wrote to practitioners in several towns and found, as I expected to, that the rates charged for counsel, for office visits, for visits in the town, or visits in the country, were almost identical. It need not be said that this is greatly to the advantage of any trade or profession.

I recently had occasion, in the city of San Diego, to engage a livery to go 12 miles from the city. I was to leave about two o'clock and must return that evening. The road was somewhat mountainous. The charge was \$3.50. I complained of the amount, when the proprietor told me that I must take two horses. It was too hard for one unless I had the whole day for the journey, and he said the livery people of the city had fixed upon \$3.50 as the proper amount to charge for a team. We see the livery men of San Diego are united. We also see that this is better for them, as well as for their horses.

One of the great reasons why the manual labor pursuits have been so slow to advance; why the laborers in this field have had nothing to say as to prices of their service; and why success, especially in the agricultural field, has been so uncertain, has been the fact that organization, from the nature of the case is almost impossible. The farmer (and by this I include bee-keeper, horticulturist, etc.) is isolated. Association becomes difficult, and thus there is more or less suspicion, lack of confidence, so we see why associated effort is almost impossible. The fact, too, that success in agriculture, especially where people are willing to work long and hard, and practice the utmost economy, does not always require education, at least of a broad sort. This is another reason why association becomes more difficult.

I believe that we are all agreed that no laborer is more worthy or more deserving of appreciation than he who works in the agricultural field. If this is true, as we become more civilized, and have more of the spirit of Him "who went about doing good, and of whose life there was no guile," there will be no tendency to look down upon the agriculturist. Such terms of opprobrium as "hay-seed," "mudsill," will not be heard, and the farmer will be regarded as one of the noble men of the world. The thing that will bring this about will be thorough organization. To-day the farmer has nothing to say in regard to the price of his products. When he goes to market either to buy or sell, the other party always fixes the price. The merchant or doctor must live, and fixes his price accordingly. From association he is able to do this. The farmer must sell, and so takes what he can get. The amount he receives for his wares may come far from paying expenses, yet he must sell all the same, and does sell, though he sees debt and hunger staring him in the face. This is all wrong, and there is a crying need for reform.

I have already stated that because of isolation, and often because of lack of culture and knowledge of the world, the agriculturist is suspicious. He lacks confidence in others, and though he himself would not cheat another, or even think of doing so, yet he is apt to feel that every other man's hand is

against him. This fact stands strongly in the way of association among the agriculturists, yet association is the one thing desirable. It is bound to come. "Ever the right comes uppermost," and it is certainly right that the man who toils often from five o'clock in the morning till nine in the evening, at honest, noble toil—toil which is at the root of all prosperity—should be recognized as worthy of all respect and of the best of success. I believe that the one thing necessary to merited success and just recognition is thorough organization. To secure such organization there must be more general education. I believe that this education is rapidly coming to the farming class of our country. The education may not come from the school or college, but it is as surely coming. The agricultural paper is being read as never before. Farmers' clubs and institutes are carrying the college or university to the farmer. I believe that through these agencies our rural population will soon lose their suspicion and distrust, and will soon be educated to a point where they can work together, and be placed more on a level with those who labor in the village or city.

Is it not true that there is more of culture and general intelligence among the bee-keeping class than among any of the other manual laborers in the country, if we except, per-



Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Calif.

haps, the horticulturist? If I am correct in this view, then it is true that there is no better place for general organization to commence among the farming class than among the bee-keepers. The work and most gratifying success of the Bee-Keepers' Union proves that this point is well taken. Every bee-keeper, worthy of the name, reads one or more bee-papers. He usually also reads the books treating of bees and apiculture. The intelligence which comes from this wider reading makes the bee-associations more interesting and valuable. It will also make it possible for bee-keepers to organize and form exchanges. Have we not, then, as bee-keepers, a duty to perform? The duty to show the value of organization, and also help forward our own success?

The gratifying success of the Citrus Fruit Exchange of Southern California shows clearly that such movements can be made of tremendous advantage to the pomologist. There is now on foot a movement to bring the deciduous fruits also into this organization. To show the need of this, I have only to state that the raisin crop of the San Joaquin Valley was marketed last year at a loss of one-half million of dollars. The raisin men have recently formed an exchange, and are already offered a price just double that of last year. We owe a debt of gratitude to the pomologists of Southern California. They prove that an exchange is practical and exceedingly desirable. Many fruit-growers, a few years since, saw bankruptcy staring them in the face. Through the Exchange, these same people are now prosperous. The honey-producer, of California at least, has no fears as to producing honey. Could he be sure of a good price for his output, he would have no ques-

tion of a very satisfactory success in his business. When he has to sell the finest honey at three cents per pound, and that, too, in years of scarcity throughout the country, he becomes discouraged, and he has good reason for his discouragement.

There are only three ways, at present at least, for the general producer to market his products. He must do it through commission-men, or through organization, f. o. b., as it is called, or else he must organize, put his own agents in the general markets and distribute and market his own products.

The commission system has been thoroughly tried in California and elsewhere, and has proved itself an entire stranger to success. There is no way for the producer to get his share of the fruits of the market if he deal with the commission-men.

The f. o. b. system is better, but provides for no distribution in the markets, and so is not found in practice to work well.

The third system, of putting agents in the field and thus distributing the products where they are needed, looking out that no market is glutted, is founded on common sense, and has been found to work remarkably well. The enormous business done by the Southern California Fruit Exchange for the past year, when all the agents were new, untried men, was done at a loss of less than one-half of one per cent! This is certainly a marvelous showing for the first year. Previous to last year, the f. o. b. system was in vogue. As the agents become known and experienced, the success will be greater, and more, if not all, the producers will join the Exchange. Indeed, the great impediment in the way of success comes from the fact that so many stay outside of the Exchange. Many of them acknowledge, that but for the Exchange, no success would be possible, yet believe that they individually can do better outside. Thus they selfishly remain outside and imperil the whole system. The fact of these outsiders keeps the commission business alive, and the commission-men circulate reports and do everything else they can to injure the organization. These are obstacles in the way which time will remove. How quick such a joyful riddance will come, depends upon the producers themselves.

I believe the Honey Exchange of Southern California will be able to move on to a bright success. My reason for this opinion is that the bee-keepers of this section, like the fruit-growers, are men of some education and breadth. They will not distrust each other, nor will they expect and clamor for perfection at once. I believe, also, that very soon the bee-keepers will unite with the fruit-men, and thus the machinery which is of necessity very expensive, will not have to be duplicated. It will also be much cheaper, from the fact that the agents in the markets of the country will have work the year through. The honey will be sold in early winter; the citrus fruits later in the season, and the deciduous fruits may go on to the market all through the summer months. The raisins and dried fruit can be used for filling, as they can be marketed at any season of the year. This whole scheme is entirely philosophic. It is founded entirely on good sense. It is necessary to the best success of our best people, and so must come sooner or later into general use. Is it not our duty and privilege, by word, pen and act, to do all we can to further this plan? I believe Southern California is already ripe for such action. I see no reason why other sections of the country may not also join us in this good work. I look forward to the time—I believe I shall live to see it—when there will be this general association among all our farmers throughout the entire country. I sincerely hope that the discussion which shall follow this paper will do much to hasten this consummation. May we not take courage from the fact that the Bee-Keepers' Union has met with such gratifying success in its good work?

I hope that our Bee-Keepers' Exchange of Southern California will receive great help from your discussion and action, and that your sessions will be in the highest degree interesting and profitable.

A. J. Cook.

Following the above paper, at the request of the Secretary, Dr. Miller read a paper written by Thomas G. Newman, of San Diego, Calif., on

The "Union" and Amalgamation.

Uniting the forces and massing the energies are always desirable when an important undertaking is at hand, providing always that there be a union of sentiment, and the work to be accomplished is based on the same lines of thought.

In the matter of uniting the "North American Bee-Keepers' Association" and the "National Bee-Keepers' Union," there has been much discussion, and there are now two distinct parties arrayed against each other—the one for it, the other against it.

In Gleanings for Sept. 15, page 669, Dr. Mason states

that before 1893, the Union was called the "North American Bee-Keepers' Union." This is an error. It never had but one name, and that was and is—"The National Bee-Keepers' Union." The words "North American" were appropriated by the "Association," and were not therefore available for the "Union," without confounding terms. It would have been appropriate, but as a matter of fact it was never used in connection with the Union.

The "nonsense" which has been published, like this: "I say away with amalgamation, and let the Union set about to re-organize itself as soon as it can"—is simply ridiculous. The Union is all right, and needs no re-organization. It asks nothing but good-will from its neighbor—the North American Bee-Keepers' Association—and can live and prosper, doing its own work—that work for which it was created—without losing its head, its temper, or its understanding. Its uniform success, and its excellent financial condition, is something all should be proud of, instead of hurling at it such crazy "shots," or empty and cracked "shells" as the foregoing quotation, and calling it a "poor fizzle," etc.

Dr. Mason well says in Gleanings, on page 670: "This country of ours is too large" to warrant annual meetings, and expensive personal representation. That is incontrovertible.

We must also be careful about forming a "National Honey Exchange" for bee-keepers. I believe that the only way such can be made to succeed is to have a large capital and buy the honey outright from bee-keepers, and then selling it as its own. Where there are too many conflicting interests, there will always be contention and strife. Let the Association beware.

To have two "classes" in the Union—one protective and the other non-protective, is impracticable—wholly so. I fully concur in the remark of the editor of Gleanings, who says, "I doubt the wisdom of having two classes of members. If any of them need protection, they all want it."

While I am quite willing to coincide with the majority, and work for anything reasonable which may be agreed upon, I advise caution and deliberation. Too hasty action may be regretted later.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN.

E. T. Abbott—It would seem to be the best possible thing we can do, to have a committee appointed to take these two papers in hand, and give us something definite to discuss. I move that a committee of three be appointed to take up the subject of a new constitution; to look over this subject and fix it the way it should be, and report in the morning.

Mr. Abbott's motion was seconded and carried. The committee appointed was as follows: Dr. Mason, Geo. W. York, and E. R. Root.

Mr. Abbott—Mr. Chairman, I would like to offer a resolution right here:

"WHEREAS, Mr. Frank Benton has wilfully insulted this Association by refusing to furnish to the printer a copy of the minutes of the St. Joseph meeting held in 1894, for which he received the sum of \$25, as per the direction of the Association; therefore, be it

Resolved, That his name be dropped from the roll of membership, and that he be debarred from again becoming a member of this Association until he has made due apology and amends for his unwarrantable action."

Mr. Abbott—Mr. Benton refused to send his full report to the printer, and would not even return the money.

A Member—Had I been in Mr. Benton's place, I would have stuck my head into the first barrel I came to.

Mr. York—Mr. Benton was asked, at the Toronto convention, whether he would send the rest of the report, and he said he would do so.

A member asked, "Is that correct?" Answered, "That is correct."

Mr. York then read from the Report of last year's meeting, where, in reply to the question by Rev. W. F. Clarke, "Will you, or will you not, turn over that Report?" Mr. Benton replied, "I will." And Pres. Holtermann said, "That settles it."

A motion was made and seconded to drop Mr. Benton's name from our roll of membership.

A Member arose and said, "He is no longer a member because his dues have not been paid." Before the question was put Pres. Root said:

"I confess I feel loth to do anything of this kind. Mr. Benton is very slow in keeping his promise. I presume he has intended to furnish us with the report, but he is very slow. Another thing, as far as sending the \$25 back again, more than one bee-keeper has been slow in sending back money. I

hope he means to send it back, but he may never do so. I think we are too easy on men of that sort. Maybe he does not have the money. I don't know."

Dr. Miller—Gentlemen, I don't want to vote on this motion, but I want you to. [Laughter.]

Mr. Abbott—I want to say another word. I don't want it to appear that it makes any particular difference to me, as far as I am concerned, that is not the question. Mr. Benton willfully circulated false reports, but this is of little concern, because no one will know whether they are true or false. He sent them through the United States mails, and when a man refuses to make any amends, then it is time for us to go our way and let him go his, and have no conversation with him. I think he can get along without us, and I think we can get along without him.

Dr. Miller—I don't want to vote for this resolution—it is an unpleasant thing to do; but I do believe, dear friends, we have allowed things to pass that should not be passed. So to be consistent, and get this sort of thing wiped out, I will vote, too.

The question was then voted upon, and carried.

A member asked, "Did Dr. Miller vote?" Answered by the President—"I heard his voice."

This was followed by a paper by Rev. Emerson T. Abbott, of St. Joseph, Mo., on

The Supply-Dealer and the Honey-Producer.

My subject is a broad one and should be of interest, as it has relation to the general make-up of society. It opens the question of the dealer's right to be, and his relation to mankind at large for good or bad.

In this age of close competition, low prices and slow profits, it has become popular to talk of doing away with the so-called "useless middlemen." If this idea should prevail, of course, society would have to be re-organized, and our methods of doing business materially changed. While I do not object to any buyer trying to get as near to the first producer as he can, yet I do think that it is a mistaken idea that all dealers belong to a class which may rightly be called "useless." In other words, I maintain that the dealer not only has a right to be, and is not a useless member of society, but he is a real producer of values, and is just as important a member of the body politic as any other producer. More, in many cases he is an absolute necessity.

This opens a wide field for discussion, but I shall confine my remarks to dealers in bee-keepers' supplies, and their relation to the honey-producer, and indirectly to the community at large. What I shall say will be equally applicable, with the necessary modifications, to dealers in any other class of goods.

First, the dealer is a producer just as truly as the man who keeps bees and markets his honey, or as the owner of a factory who takes boards and cuts and fits them into hives; or, to go back still further, as the man who grows a tree, cuts it into boards, and then cuts these boards into hives or sections. In the broadest possible sense of the word a producer is one who satisfies human desires. Some may say he is a creator of value, but what makes value? Evidently, human desire, for if no one desires a thing, it cannot be said to have any value in the sense of a market price. If no human being wanted honey, the man or woman who kept bees and secured it surely would be a *useless producer*. But just as soon as the securing of a crop of honey would satisfy a human desire, then the person thus administering to the wants of mankind would become a real producer, and a creator of value. Now, if creating a value is production, then every one who adds to the legitimate value of anything is a producer, and is not a mere trafficker in the fruits of other men's labors.

WHAT MAKES VALUE.

A thing may not have any value, or at least not very much value, in Michigan or Ohio, but it may have great value in Nebraska. If bringing an article from Michigan to Nebraska will cause it to satisfy more, or a greater, human want, than it would if left in Michigan, then whoever brings the article to Nebraska, the point of consumption, creates a value. Whoever brings an article from the place of no desire, or of little desire, to the place of greater desire, is a real producer, for he satisfies human want. To say that he is a "useless middleman," a non-producer, and that the man who chopped the article out of a log, or planed it out of a board in Michigan, is the only real producer is, in my opinion, a mistake. This idea is founded on a false conception of what production is. It limits production to the narrow field of producing value out of the original raw material. I might ask just here who it is that deals with raw material. Is it the man who cuts a hive out of a board, the man who saws the lumber, the man who

fells the tree, or the man who planted the seed and grew the tree? I hold that every man who helps to put the fruits of human labor into channels where they are best suited to satisfy human desire adds to the value of the article thus manipulated, and is therefore a producer.

Let us see, then, if we can, how this kind of production on the part of the supply-dealer is of any real benefit to the honey-producer. How does the dealer satisfy any human desire from the standpoint of the keeper of bees?

WHAT THE DEALER DOES.

It is the dealer's business to place articles in stock, such as the consumers in his line are likely to want, and hold them there until the consumer is ready for them, and then to furnish them to the consumer in such quantities as he may desire. In doing this the dealer runs many risks; especially is this true of dealers in bee-keepers' supplies. At the same time he confers special benefits upon the possible consumer, for there is much uncertainty in this business, and every dealer in bee-keepers' supplies runs the risk of having a stock of goods left on his hands until the next season, and in some cases he is lucky if he finds a market for them then.

Now, if it were not for the local dealer, the honey-producer would have to lay in a stock of goods himself, and run the risk of not having any use for them for a season or two—or possibly never. It is very hard to keep stock of any kind without its depreciating in value. This is especially true where it is kept by the ordinary bee-keeper who has no good place for storage. Even a dealer with the best of facilities is very apt to find some dead stock on his hands after he has been in the business a few years.

The losses incurred by the consumer by deterioration, and that arising from not being able to get his goods when he needs them most, and in such quantities as he may desire, I am sure will more than over-balance any profit the dealer may make. Then, it does not necessarily cheapen the article to the consumer to be able to buy it at the point of primary production. Freight on small quantities is always higher than it is on carloads, and those who are engaged in the first act of production can afford to sell their goods for less profit in large lots than they can in small quantities, so that the dealer's profit does not of necessity come out of the consumer.

A thing has real value in proportion to the amount of human labor that is required to produce it and place it at the point of consumption. If, by handling large quantities of an article at a time, each individual article of the sum total can be placed at the feet of the consumer with less outlay of human labor than would be required if only a few articles were moved at a time, then the cost of production is cheapened, even though each man through whose hands the articles may pass receives a profit on the same. In this way it comes about that the dealer is not able to provide for the satisfaction of his own desires, but he enables the consumer to satisfy his desires, and at a less cost of human energy than would be required if the dealer were eliminated from the economy of modern trade.

THE DEALER AN EDUCATOR.

Then, again, the dealer is an educator. He is constantly calling the attention of the consumer to new and better, and therefore, cheaper, methods of doing work or satisfying human desire. It is to the dealer's interest to study carefully the best methods of the industry that creates the demand for his stock in trade. From such dealers the consumer often gets information which is of much more value to him than is the cost of his entire purchase. This is especially true in our industry where so many who are engaged in it in a small way know so little about it.

It is true there may be too many dealers, but it is generally to the advantage of the consumer where this occurs. There are too many for their own good, but the consumer has no cause to call them useless on that account.

There are many other points along this line which I would gladly touch, if I had time, but I will leave them to be noticed by those who may engage in the discussion of this paper.

THE DEALER'S RIGHTS.

If the dealer is to receive recognition, then what are his rights? Has he any which other producers are bound to respect? I think he has. The first one which I will mention is his right to be freed from competition with the people who are engaged in putting into shape the goods in which he deals. The factories of the country owe it to the dealers who handle their products not to bring those dealers into unfair competition with themselves. I am compelled to say that the dealers in bee-keepers' supplies have felt the pressure of such competition during the last few years. The factories have each

been so eager for trade, and have tried so hard to over-reach the others engaged in a similar business, that they have sought for direct communication with the consumer. Many times in so doing they have ignored the rights of those engaged in the sale of their own goods. More than one dealer has bought early in large quantities, and before the season was out found that the firm from whom he secured his goods, owing to dull trade, was offering the same goods in small quantities for less than he had paid for them by the carload. This seems to me to be unjust and unfair competition, and is a disregard of the rights of the dealer by the very class of people who should be the most interested in his prosperity. A local dealer creates a demand and sells goods where a distant factory could never find a market, and it is not just for them to try to take the trade after another, by his energy and push, has created the demand.

In the second place, the dealer has a right to the pay for the goods he furnishes at the time he furnishes them. There is no greater curse to modern society than the miscellaneous credit system. Credit may be a good thing, but I am honest in the opinion that it would be a blessing to all if no man or woman could get anything for consumption before it was paid for. I do not mean to say that no man should eat who is not able to pay for what he eats, as there are many people who are proper subjects of charity, but I would like to see the time come when a man would shrink just as much from ask-



Rev. Emerson T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo.

ing one to trust him for goods as he would from appealing to him for charity. A good motto to adopt, especially for young people, is, "Pay as you go; if you cannot pay, don't go."

WHAT DOES THE SUPPLY-DEALER OWE TO THE HONEY-PRODUCER?

He owes to him to fill his orders promptly, and to furnish him the best goods he possibly can for the money. He owes it to him to deal fairly with him, and to tell him the truth at all times. He owes it to him not to try to force articles on him for which he has no use, and which can in no way add to his success. The supply-dealer who does this either by personal appeal, or by a flaming and misleading "ad." in a paper, commits a grievous wrong for which he will be held morally accountable, just as much as he would if he secured money or property under false pretenses, which would be recognized as such by the laws of the land. One is just as much lying as the other, and just as criminal, morally speaking.

Lastly, the supply-dealer and honey-producer owe to each other mutual respect, confidence and forbearance. The calling of one is equally as honest and honorable as that of the other, and, as business is now conducted, each needs the other. Their interests are identical, and there should be no strife or clashing between them. In a world where there is plenty of room for all, each should be willing to give to the other all the room he needs. Thus laboring together, all can go through the world happy, contented, and without class strife or mutual denunciation.

EMERSON T. ABBOTT.

Mr. Abbott said: "I want to get credit for all the meanness I do;" and some one answered, "You will get it."

J. C. Stewart—I like the ideas just given by Mr. Abbott, very much. I think we could not get along without men who are willing to invest their money in goods. We must do things in the correct way, and should try to control the prices of our products. Let us fight to the last to accomplish this.

A Member—We are very apt to look at things just on one side, when we should study all sides.

A Member—I feel that there is a lot of thinking going on here; we might get it to the surface if a resolution were offered, that we might dispense entirely with the commission merchant and supply-dealer.

E. Kretchmer, Red Oak, Iowa—I think that the commission man could not be properly classed with the dealer. The commission man is simply my agent to sell my goods, and if I employ a man that I do not know, it is my fault if I have any trouble about it. Every one should know whether the firm with whom they deal is reliable or not.

Mr. DeLong—I am a honey-producer myself. I think I claim the ground that I am producing something, and I don't ship any honey to commission men. My plan is to keep the commission man off entirely. I have dealt with supply-dealers. I produced 450 pounds of honey this year from a single colony. I used a 10-frame, four-story hive. In 1891 I produced the same quantity.

A Member—How did you know the number of pounds?

Mr. DeLong—I weighed the honey. I would not deal with a commission man if it were possible to avoid it.

Dr. Miller—Let me give you an illustration. I wanted some feeders. I went to a planing mill and had them cut out, and I put them together myself. I found that I did not have as good a feeder, then, and the part that I did get cost me more than the whole thing would if I had gotten them of a supply-dealer.

A Member—Take the matter of sections: How much do suppose I can get sections for? I can get them for \$2.50 per thousand.

Dr. Miller—The idea of expense comes in. I must have sections of the nicest kind, and my shipping-cases must be the best I can get, and so I go to the expense of getting the highest-priced articles. Mr. Secor thinks he must have sections and cases that cost a little more than mine, and Mr. Abbott gets goods that cost still more. We go so far with this matter that our products finally cost too much.

Mr. York—I wish to suggest that we have a recess of 15 minutes, to give the people a chance to join the society. We have as many here as there were at the meeting at Toronto last year, and yet only about 35 paid their dues at that meeting. I am sure there were over 100 bee-keepers in attendance at the last convention. We had at Toronto 50 members, but they were not quite all present.

The Secretary—There were 34 members who paid their dues at Toronto, and two absent. There were also 14 lady members, three life members, and two honorary members present. We have lost several members by death, and I move that an obituary committee of three be appointed.

The Secretary's motion was seconded and carried, and Messrs. Secor, Lang, and Abbott were appointed as said committee.

President Root—We want to get better acquainted, and we want to know more about you, so we will have a recess of 15 minutes.

(Continued on page 705.)

Contributed Articles.

Marketing Honey—Some Excellent Suggestions

BY MRS. L. HARRISON.

I've been very much interested of late in reading in the American Bee Journal what different writers have to say about marketing honey. Years ago, honey-producers complained that farmers and those who kept only a few colonies of bees, destroyed the market by lowering it, and now the tables are turned.

During the last fortnight there has been shipped from Michigan to this city fancy honey—the whitest comb, in the smoothest and whitest sections, in shipping-cases to match, holding 12 pounds. Grocers told the writer that they purchased this honey at the commission house for 15 cents per pound. The producer will probably realize 10 cents per

pound. Could not this honey have been disposed of at 20 cents per pound to consumers, located at mines, lumber camps, pleasure resorts, or small towns within a day's drive from where it was produced? If the producer has not the time to sell his honey, there are plenty of idle people who would be glad of the work.

If the families of bee-keepers were honey consumers like Dr. Gallup's, there would be much less upon the market. Many producers think that honey is to sell, not to eat. Others will not bother to sell a pound to a neighbor. I very much doubt whether the producer of that beautiful honey, lately shipped in here, would have been willing to have taken at his apiary the price that he will receive from this distant market.

Within a few days a grocer said to me: "Honey is going to be very cheap this year; the commission-houses are full of it." One season I heard of a woman who was selling honey very cheap, and I inquired where she lived, as I would like to visit her apiary. I was referred to a commission-house. This woman visited boarding-houses, hotels, grocers, etc., offering honey very low—wanted to get it out of their way as soon as possible.

A honey-route within a day's drive of an apiary would be valuable. When the route had been gone over a few times, the driver would know where to stop. It is well to sell only a few cases at a store, and keep supplying it regularly; buying your supplies only of those who patronize you. On the rounds, if a case of honey is found with a few unsightly sections in it, buy it back at the price you sold it at, and leave another in good shape. Some dealers, as long as they have a case with a few sections in it, will refuse to purchase more.

Try to have the case of honey kept in view of customers at the store. I was once shown a dozen tin pails of honey that the dealer told me he had had for one year, and had sold about one-quarter of a pound. He was located in a thickly populated part of the city, but he kept these pails of honey on a high shelf, and no one surmised that he had honey to sell.

The honey-man would soon be known along his route, and people living along it would watch and inquire for him, and request him to stop and sell them some honey. He would only require a few cases for holding the honey, as he could collect the empty ones, clean and refill. When his crop was sold, he would have double the cash than if he shipped, with less worry and expense.

I love the honey-bees, and like to work with them; yet I like some remuneration for my labor. Just as long as honey-producers persist in shipping all their honey to large cities—where in many instances it is reshipped to small towns, to find a consumer—so long will we be obliged to accept a low price for our product. I bought extracted honey in Florida at 10 per pound, that came all the way from Chicago.

Peoria, Ill.



Wide Frames and Sections as I Use Them.

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Before me lies the following request: "Will you be kind enough to give the readers of the American Bee Journal a description of the wide frames you use, and also of your sections. I tried a few wide frames the past season on one colony, that giving me 65 pounds of surplus, while 28 pounds was the result where common supers were used. So I am sure a description of your surplus arrangement will be of interest to the most of the comb-honey producers who read the American Bee Journal."

I am perfectly willing to comply with the request made, but I feel it my duty to say, before doing so, that without doubt a close inspection of the colony on which the wide frames were used, during the time it was at work in the sections, would have revealed that the difference in the product, as above given, was more in the fact that this colony was in better condition to store surplus honey, than were the others. After using nearly all kinds of surplus arrangements, and trying this thing and that thing said to give the best results in honey. I have come to the conclusion that it is the bees which store the honey, and that Elisha Gallup was right when he said that "Bees would store just as much honey in a nail-keg, all other conditions being equal, as they would in the best hive ever invented." All that any hive can claim over a nail-keg, or any rough box, is that the owner can manipulate the hive in ways he cannot the box or keg, and that the honey stored, more than the bees need for winter, can be obtained in an easy-to-get-at and marketable shape. So I say, that a good yield of honey is to be credited to the individuality of the man, put into the business—an individuality which will put every colony each year in the shape the best was the year be-

fore—rather than to any hives or surplus arrangement in existence.

But as there is some difference in surplus arrangements, as to securing honey in the best shape for market, ease of manipulation, and enticing attractiveness to the bees, this latter securing an early entrance for work in the sections, I will briefly describe what I use, for the benefit of those who are not satisfied with what they are already using.

My wide frames are 15 inches long, by 5 13/16 deep, by 1 1/8 wide, holding four sections, 5 3/8 long or deep, by 3 1/8 inches wide, by 1 1/8 thick; dimensions given, being outside measure.

On one side of the wide frame is nailed a tin separator, the same being drawn taut by the top and bottom being sprung outward while it is being nailed on, the top and bottom when coming to their natural position again, stretching the tin tight. This separator is 1/2 inch narrower than the inside of the section, and is so put on the wide frame that it makes a 1/4 inch bee-space between the bottom and top of the same, and the inside of the bottom and top of the section. Separators thus used, I consider of no disadvantage in securing a large crop of honey, while by their use the crop is secured in the most marketable shape.

The ends of the wide frames are 1/2 inch thick, while the bottoms and top are only 3/16 thick. The top-bars are 1/4 of an inch longer than the bottoms, so that they have a 1/8 projection at each end to hang on rabbets where they are used in a super, and for convenience in handling when used without a super, as I use many of them by simply clamping the desired number together and setting them on the hives.

The bottom-bar is slotted or cut off 1/8 inch on each side, except at the end where it is nailed to the end pieces, so that when two of the wide frames come together this forms an entrance for the bees to pass into the sections. Where it is desired to tier up, the tops are slotted the same as the bottoms, and by thus doing we have a continuous passage-way, no matter how high the wide frames are tiered.

Where supers are used in connection with the wide frames, a given number must go on a hive at one time, and with my hives that number is 11, containing 44 sections; so I must use 44, or 88, or 132, etc.; but where they are clamped together I can use anywhere from 3 to 50, holding from 12 to 200 sections, beginning with the 12 and adding 4 sections, or any multiple of 4 as is needed by the colony. By this latter plan, and the use of sections filled with comb, or the new high-cell foundation, which we hope will soon come into general use, at a cost which will not exclude anyone from using it, the bees can be gotten into the sections as soon as there is any honey coming in from the fields, and the room expanded as the bees increase, thus securing the largest yield of honey, and controlling the desire to swarm, which usually overtakes all colonies of bees worked for comb honey, in a good season.

The sections mentioned above will average one pound in weight, when filled and glassed on both sides, as the New York market calls for; or they will average about 13 ounces when filled with honey and sold without glass. Most people like an oblong comb of honey to set before guests, better than one which is square, and this was one of the reasons I adopted the size of section I am using.

Now don't let any one think they are obliged to use just the size of wide frame or section which I use, for it is not at all necessary. Just study up a size that will suit your hives and your market. Use a little common sense, and learn that it is the *I*, the *ego*, the *man*, *my own self*, I am to depend upon, and not Doolittle or any other person, and nine to ten you will succeed.

Borodino, N. Y.



Swarming with Large Hives—A Question.

BY C. P. DADANT.

I have received the following letter, which I will answer in the Bee Journal:

DEAR MR. DADANT:—I have just finished reading your article in reply to W. B., on page 609. Now I recognize you as a level-headed authority on bee-subjects, but I wish to submit this little conundrum:

I have a big hive (I made myself) holding 20 (!) usual size Langstroth frames. Last spring there was a large colony of Germans in it. They wintered well, had lots of honey last fall (York, Abbott or myself couldn't lift the hive). During the past summer the colony cast *five swarms*; one got away, and I managed to hive four of them, consequently I now have five colonies, and but little honey.

The above fact seems a little contrary to your opinion,

that with large hives the trouble of swarming is avoided; or have I read your statement incorrectly?

Yours truly,
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 24.

DR. PEIRO.

One swallow does not make a summer, and the experience of one hive does not create a sufficient test to decide by. If some one came to you, dear Doctor, and said that he had tried sulphate of quinine for ague, and it had not cured him, I am of opinion that you would still think that the medical fraternity is right in advising its use as a very certain cure for ague. But in treating a patient for ague, you would not advise the indiscriminate use of this drug, or in fact of any drug for any disease. It is quite possible that in your bee-case you have not used the drug in the proper manner, or it is quite possible that your patient—the colony of bees—is among the class of patients whose system is rebellious to the very best treatment.

In the first place, all does not depend upon having a strong colony in a large hive; the surplus room furnished to that colony must be in proportion to its strength. When we discussed the question of size of hives and stated that a 20-frame hive was too large, for usual purposes, we meant that it was too large for a breeding apartment, but we in no way meant that the bees should be confined to that size when the honey crop came. The statement that you make, that this colony cast off five swarms, is a very good evidence that we are right in wanting large hives for large crops, for it is a very unusual thing for a colony to cast five swarms, and this colony must have been of colossal strength—in fact, of such strength as could not be expected of any ordinary 10 or even 12 frame hive.

This fact being granted, the surplus apartment should have been proportionately large. If the brood occupied, say 14 frames, it left only 6 frames for honey, or about room for 35 or 45 pounds. A colony of such strength ought to be furnished twice as much room as an ordinary colony. Judging from your report, and that of Dr. Miller, the crop in the north of the State must have been tremendous, for awhile at least. Your colony therefore should have been furnished room for say 75 pounds or 100 pounds of honey. If we had had that colony in our apiary, in such a season, we should have put two tiers of boxes upon it. I believe Dr. Miller reported several tiers of finished sections from a number of his colonies.

But room is not all that is needed—we want air, so the bees may not suffer. The entrance must be made sufficiently large that all the workers may go in and out at ease. The hot rays of the sun must be warded off. Too many drones are also a cause of swarming. Perhaps in this instance they helped to make the bees uncomfortable.

In most instances, however, with the large hives, the swarming is due to the delay in attending to the putting on of the supers. Men in business, for whom bee-culture is only a pastime, may often overlook the fact that their hives are getting well filled, and that the crop is about to open. When it has begun, and they discover it, it is often too late, for the bees have already made their preparations for the exodus of their surplus army, and no amount of manipulation will then change their decision.

It is true that it sometimes happens, with all these precautions carefully taken, that a colony will cast one or more swarms. We do not know how this may be helped, but after over 30 years of experience on this subject, we feel safe in asserting that 95 per cent. of the swarming may be prevented in the manner indicated, especially if supers with empty combs are furnished.

Hamilton, Ill.



Do Bees Gather Poisonous Honey?

BY I. W. BECKWITH.

Perhaps there has been enough said on this subject, but it seems to me there has been a tendency to look at only one side of the question, fearing that the knowledge that bees gather poisonous honey will injure the business, as the following quotations show:

"Will injure the sale of honey everywhere." "Such reports heralded broadcast will greatly damage the pursuit of bee-keeping." "Occasional reports of death from eating poisonous honey is not calculated to advance the market quotations."

Novice reports two deaths from eating honey, but assumes that it was the "bee-bread" and not the honey that killed them. Several writers, Prof. Cook among them, affirm that the great Creator, or "natural selection," produces only perfect harmony. If it would not take too much space, I might

show so many instances where the rule is seemingly broken that it almost ceases to be a rule.

Now, if there is a possibility that bees do gather honey that is unsafe for man to eat, I believe that an effort to disguise the fact will injure our business more than a fair discussion of the facts, so that people may know how to avoid being injured.

I would rather suffer a pecuniary loss, or, I should say, I would rather fail to make a profit at the expense of the health and perhaps death of my neighbor.

The evidence produced by most of those who take the negative of this question is very much like the evidence that a man proposed to offer when he was being tried for stealing a pig. When the court asked him if he had no defense to offer, he said: "Schurre, they brought in only two witnesses that saw me stale the poig, but if y'r honor will be so kind as to let me go out on the strrate a minute, I will bring in folve witnesses who will swarre that they did not see me stale the poig." These writers entirely ignore the statements of Geo. B. Hurley, Dr. Elmer, Prof. Wormley, W. A. Thompson, and others, their testimony being direct and positive, and consider only five witnesses who did not see Pat "stale the poig," and have no desire to call on Mr. Thompson for a sample of honey.

Prof. Cook says: "It is an unquestioned fact that in many regions along the Alleghany Mountains mountain laurel is very abundant, and is visited profusely by the bees. *Yet there is never any trouble from poisonous honey.*" (Italics mine.) In the face of such testimony as we have had, such a statement by the Profeseor is rather dogmatical.

Mr. Golden theorizes thus: "I cannot be persuaded that the great Creator of all things, animate and inanimate, would instill into plant-life a poisonous substance and cause it to be accessible to any of his creatures through any natural source in which created." The funny part of it is, that in the preceding paragraph he tells us that animals are killed by eating the buckeye "in the natural source in which created." And they all admit that mountain laurel does poison stock the same way.

Three years ago last spring I visited H. Rauchfuss' apiary, when he told me his bees had been dying off in great numbers. He thought he had lost half of his bees within a few days, and I saw great numbers of dead about the hives. He showed me a plant that he thought the bees gathered poisonous honey from, which killed them. The plant was nearly through blooming when I was there, and other flowers were abundant, and his bees had ceased dying. I found the plant to belong to the order *Scrophulariaceae*, the same order to which fox-glove (digitalis) belongs, the whole order being deleterious. Mr. R. did not form his opinion from theory, for I think he knew nothing of the poisonous nature of the plant. I wish he would tell us what he now thinks of it. Perhaps this is what killed J. S.'s bees (see page 409). Mr. Rauchfuss also lives near Denver.

Now that another season of those poisonous (?) flowers has passed, and the attention of bee-keepers has been called to this subject, I hope we may learn something more definite regarding the nature of the honey.

There are two varieties of kalmia, mountain laurel—K. Latifolia and K. Angustifolia—which so closely resemble each other that it may require a botanist to distinguish them to a certainty, and this fact may have caused the difference in opinion among the different writers.

Grover, Colo.

Only One Cent a Copy for copies of the American Bee Journal before Jan. 1, 1896. We have them running back for about 10 years. But you must let us select them, as we cannot furnish them in regular order, and probably not any particular copies. Just send us as many one-cent stamps as you may want old copies, and we will mail them to you.

The McEvoy Foul Brood Treatment is given in Dr. Howard's pamphlet on "Foul Brood; Its Natural History and Rational Treatment." It is the latest publication on the subject, and should be in the hands of every bee-keeper. Price, 25 cents; or clubbed with the Bee Journal for one year—both for \$1.10.

The Great Campaign Book offered on page 666, ought to be in the hands of every voter. It shows all sides of the political questions of the day. Better send for a copy of it. Orders filled by return mail.

See "Bee-Keeper's Guide" offer on page 701.

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EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Here's a Whopper!—One of the would-be honey-commission firms of Chicago is still sending out circular letters—this time on white paper instead of yellow, the latter color seemingly being abandoned. Perhaps the misrepresentations printed on the suspicious yellow paper were too evident even to the writers of the same. At any rate, here's a sentence taken from a "white letter" sent to some of our subscribers, dated Oct. 9:

"Now we have been corresponding with you for a great many years in regard to honey, and you certainly must be familiar with the fact that we are one of the largest dealers in the same in this country, and it would be no mistake for you to ship yours to us and let us handle your goods."

When it is known that the firm signing their name to the above statement started *only last year*, and that we have received more complaints against them than all other firms in the whole country combined, it surely will be very clear that the quoted sentence is about as wholly untrue as anything possibly can be. But we presume our readers are pretty well warned by this time, not to notice such pleading letters as the one from which we have just quoted.

As we have said before, bee-keepers would better eat their honey themselves, or donate it to their less sweetened neighbors, than to ship it to some city firms like the ones we have had occasion to discountenance the past few months.

Unbusinesslike Methods.—We have received the following letter from Mr. Geo. W. Brodbeck, in reference to the way the publisher of the Pacific Bee Journal tries to do business:

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 10, 1896.

MR. EDITOR:—I notice that B. S. K. Bennett, in his last Pacific Bee Journal, advertises for consignments of honey, and gives as "*References by permission*," the following banks and agencies: "Merchants' National Bank, Southern California National Bank, Security Savings Bank, Dun's Mercantile Agency, Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency, and Saginaw Lumber Co.," all of which, on being asked for information (with one exception) stated positively that no such permission to refer to them had been given, and the one exception (Security) could not remember whether they had, or had not. And this is the man who attempts, by false statements, to reflect on the character of the writer.

The above I trust is sufficient evidence to prove to what class of individuals Bennett belongs. My unselfish interest in behalf of the bee-keeping interests of this State is too well known for such as he to question, and I am confident that this brief statement is enough to stamp his charges as false.

GEO. W. BRODBECK.

Of course, it is not a pleasant task to publish such reports as the foregoing, and yet, when a man like Bennett publishes such senseless, malicious and false attacks as he did against Mr. Brodbeck, in the October issue of his quarterly, we feel it

a duty to come down on him, and come down hard, too. The fact is, sometime ago we arrived at the conclusion that it is high time that honest and respectable bee-journalism should step flat-footed upon all fraud and misrepresentation whether attempted by a member of the bee-fraternity, or by those outsiders who would endeavor to cheat and defraud bee-keepers.

A leading California bee-keeper, in a letter to Mr. Brodbeck recently, said this:

"I do not think you need have any trouble; people know you too well to doubt your unselfishness or want of integrity. I am sure you may face such attacks with the utmost serenity."

Editor Root, in Gleanings for Oct. 1, after calling the last number of the Pacific Bee Journal "a pleasant surprise," somewhat modifies his compliment by saying:

"It is unfortunate that such a good start-out should be marred by the publication of an open letter from the editor directed to and attacking one of California's leading bee-keepers—Mr. Geo. W. Brodbeck, of Los Angeles—a man whom we have found to be the very soul of honor. Among California bee-keepers none stands higher. Elsewhere in the same journal is a paragraph that evidently refers to the same man in anything but complimentary terms, accusing him of slander to gain his ends."

Perhaps we have now given enough to show our readers that Mr. Bennett is utterly unworthy of patronage, and that any bee-paper starting out in a similar manner cannot hope to achieve success, for it would be entirely undeserved.

Honey Broken Down in Shipping.—About two weeks ago we happened over on South Water street, when a large honey-dealer called our attention to a shipment of comb honey from Wisconsin, that was nearly all broken down—the comb had completely broken from the section all around. It was a bad mess. The honey was in double-tier 24-pound shipping-cases, not crated.

We think the principal cause of the break-down, was that the double glass front of each case was completely covered with a thin board nailed on, thus preventing the railroad men from seeing what the contents was.

Another thing, the comb of honey in each section was not well fastened to the section-box—merely attached—the cells of honey being perhaps the width of two cells from the wood. Possibly only small foundation starters were used, and no bottom starters at all.

It is risky to ship comb honey, any way, and so about the only safe way is to put the cases in crates of about 200 pounds each, first putting in several inches of straw or hay packed down, and arranging the cases so that the glass fronts will show through the crate all around. The crate will of course have handles at each end, so that two men can handily carry it, or it can be trucked around.

Every bee-keeper knows what a sticky mess leaky honey-packages make, and he also knows that when honey is received in such condition by commission-men, it is almost impossible to get anything for it—it is so much work to melt it up, etc. Being aware of these facts, it behooves all who send comb honey away, to be extremely careful in packing for shipment—at least use every possible precaution to insure safe shipment. It won't pay to do otherwise.

Lincoln Convention Comments.—One of the things that interested us most, outside of convention hours, was the morning chapel exercise held for the students. Generally some professor or the Chancellor leads, after which all join in a closing song. It is very impressive. We wondered why this service was not held say at 8:30—that was the time set apart for it when we were in college. At Lincoln they begin at 10 o'clock—somewhat late for so enterprising a school.

The first morning all the bee-keepers were invited to take

seats upon the platform, so that no students would be compelled to stand. The second morning a few of the convention folks occupied seats on the rostrum, and the rest mixed among the students. Rev. E. T. Abbott was invited to read from the Scriptures and lead in prayer that morning, and Dr. Miller, who was on the program for an address to the students of the University the night before, had been invited to reserve his remarks until chapel time; so, after Mr. Abbott was through, Chancellor McLean introduced the Doctor, and he began to tell the six or eight hundred students about his own college days. Before closing, he gave them some splendid advice, following his talk with a most appropriate song, rendered in the Doctor's own effective manner. By request of a lady member of the convention, we here give the words, as sung by Dr. Miller, the same having been written by Mary Brown:

CONSECRATION.

It may not be on the mountains' height,
Or over the stormy sea;
It may not be at the battle's front
My Lord will have need of me;
But if by a still small voice He calls
To paths that I do not know,
I'll answer, "Dear Lord, with my hand in Thine,
I'll go where you want me to go."

REFRAIN—

I'll go where you want me to go, dear Lord,
Over mountain, or plain, or sea;
I'll say what you want me to say, dear Lord,
I'll be what you want me to be.

Perhaps to-day there are loving words
Which Jesus would have me speak—
There may be now in the paths of sin
Some wand'rer whom I should seek.
Oh, Saviour, if Thou wilt be my guide,
Tho' dark and rugged the way,
My voice shall echo Thy message sweet,
I'll say what you want me to say.

There's surely somewhere a lowly place,
In earth's harvest fields so wide—
Where I may labor thro' life's short day
For Jesus the crucified.
So trusting my all to Thy tender care,
And knowing Thou lovest me,
I'll do Thy will with a heart sincere,
I'll be what you want me to be.

Much credit for the success of the convention was due the committee of arrangements, composed of Messrs. E. Whitcomb, L. D. Stilson, and H. E. Heath. They were untiring in their endeavors to have everything pass off pleasantly and harmoniously. And they succeeded, too.

Dr. Mason—the ever-watchful Secretary—was right on hand with his endless quantity of good-nature, and contributed much to the profit of the meeting.

Dr. Miller seemed to be Pres. Root's right-hand man, though half of the time he sat at the President's left. The Doctor is right at home in a convention—always ready to help in keeping things moving. He should never be allowed to absent himself from a national convention, whether or not he has a crop of honey. Such men as he ought to be used as much as possible while they are spared on earth, for we must remember that we can't expect to have them with us here forever. But, of course, we must not over-use them, and thus hasten their departure.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Aikin, of Colorado, reached the convention the afternoon of the first day, having traveled by horse and wagon over 800 miles to get there. Their nice baby—about 18 months old—tried to do its part in making the proceedings interesting. Mr. Aikin and family expected to go on down into the South after the meeting, to spend the winter, and possibly to locate, we believe.

Mr. E. B. Gladish, wife and baby were also present. Mr. G. is a member of the R. B. Leahy Mfg. Co., of Higginsville, Mo. He is a pleasant young man to meet, and showed a

willingness to bear his share of the parental duties, that was very commendable. Mrs. Gladish was none the less attentive to their bright baby, which we judge was about the same age as the Aikin (not *Aching*) baby.

Mr. E. Kretchmer, of Red Oak, Iowa, was also on hand. He appeared to be well acquainted with the Nebraska bee-keepers. He is also a good man at a convention, for he talks right up, and does his part to keep things going in discussion. We met Mr. K. for the first time at the World's Fair, he having charge of the Iowa apiarian exhibit. He has a promising son attending the University at Lincoln.

At 2 p.m. of the second day, Chancellor McLean marched the convention in procession through the various buildings of the University. He said he'd put us through the complete University in the course of *one hour*. That surely seemed a short time to accomplish so much, but the bee-keepers, being used to almost everything, consented to the ordeal. When asked what "degree" was given to those taking the "One Hour Course," the cheery Chancellor replied, "Ph. D.—the 'Phool Degree.'" So far as we know, none of the attending bee-keepers have yet received their diplomas, and we think all tried hard to win the degree—of doubtful honor!

Before viewing the students hard at their studies, we felt that we'd just like to start into college work again; but *after* we had spent the hour in "sizing up" the large amount of information that we had yet to absorb before completing the University studies (for a higher degree than Ph. D., of course!) we were wholly discouraged, and will henceforth try to be contented with knowing only a little. "Where ignorance is bliss," etc.

We will reserve another installment of these comments for next week.

Geo. T. Wheadon Arrested.—The Chicago Evening Post for Oct. 15 contained the following notice referring to Geo. T. Wheadon, whom we have had occasion to refer to recently in the Bee Journal:

George T. Wheadon, a South Water street commission merchant, was arrested last evening by Constable Mulherin, of Justice Foster's court, on a warrant charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses.

Wheadon had, it is claimed, sold 840 tubs of butter and several dozen cases of eggs for J. M. McGrath, a Wisconsin farmer, and failed to turn over the proceeds of the sale.

At first, after being arrested, Wheadon denied his identity, but later admitted he was the man wanted. He was taken before Justice Hamburger, and gave bonds for his appearance before Justice Foster to-day. The case was continued to Oct. 22, the prisoner giving bonds for his appearance.

Our readers will recognize Wheadon as the one who a short time ago was flooding bee-keepers with circular letters pleading for shipments of honey. We also published a letter from Wheadon, in last week's Bee Journal, which indicated his character pretty well.

Honey as Food and Medicine.—A new and revised edition of this 32-page pamphlet is now issued. It has 5 blank pages on which to write or paste recipes taken from other sources. It is just what its name indicates, and should be liberally distributed among the people everywhere to create a demand for honey. It contains a number of recipes on the use of honey as food and as medicine, besides much other interesting and valuable information. Prices, postpaid, are: Single copy, 5 cts.; 25 copies 65 cts.; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.50. Better give them a trial. Send all orders to the Bee Journal office.

A New Binder for holding a year's numbers of the American Bee Journal, we propose to mail, postpaid, to every subscriber who sends us 20 cents. It is called "The Wood Binder," is patented, and is an entirely new and very simple arrangement. Full printed directions accompany each Binder. Every reader should get it, and preserve the copies of the Bee Journal as fast as they are received. They are invaluable for reference, and at the low price of the Binder you can afford to get it yearly.

PERSONAL MENTION.

MR. W. BISHOP, of Colorado, writes: "The Bee Journal is worth five times what it costs. It will save 100 per cent. to the one who keeps bees."

MR. AND MRS. WM. McEVoy, of Woodburn, Ont., kindly sent us an invitation to the wedding of their daughter—Miss Eliza Jane McEvoy—to Mr. Walter M. Daw, which took place Oct. 28. Our heartiest congratulations are hereby tendered the happy couple.

MR. THOS. WM. COWAN, editor of the British Bee Journal, London, England, expects to make a trip to this country shortly. We have never had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Cowan, who is probably the most widely known English bee-keeper of to-day.

PROF. LAWRENCE BRUNER—entomologist and ornithologist at the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln—in a private letter dated Oct. 20, writes this kindly sentence:

"Now that the North American Bee-Keepers' meeting has adjourned, and all of the visiting members have gone home, we begin to realize what a good thing we had in that meeting."

Yes, and what a good thing all the "visiting members" had when they were given the whole of Lincoln for several days, including all the hospitality that was thrown in with it! We are sure everybody went home feeling well repaid for going. We did.

MR. THOS. G. NEWMAN, now of San Diego, Calif., wrote us thus, Oct. 14, for which we thank him:

DEAR FRIEND YORK:—Nebraska papers are here, with the announcement of your election to the Presidency of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association. Allow me to congratulate you, and to hope that you may make it a brilliant success. The meeting seems to have been harmonious and interesting. I should have been pleased to have been there.... I go to Los Angeles Saturday, where I am to preach twice next Sunday. Last Sunday I was at National—near the Mexican line. They are keeping me very busy all the time. Mrs. Newman is improving. THOMAS G. NEWMAN.

MR. A. D. D. WOOD, late of Los Angeles, Calif., called on us last week when on his way to his old home in Michigan. Mr. W. has spent about a year in California, working with bees and bee-supply manufacturing. It was he that expected to rear queens on Catalina Island—some 50 miles off the coast—where, until he investigated thoroughly, he thought no wild bees were. But he found that there were already many native bees on the island, so he gave up the project. He had an apiary near Los Angeles of about 400 colonies, which he has left in charge of Mr. J. H. Martin, we believe.

Mr. Wood is a very pleasant man to meet, and one who appears to fully understand his business. His wife has been taking care of his home apiary in Michigan, during his absence, and reports a successful year; while in California, where Mr. Wood was located, the season has been a complete failure.

Questions AND Answers.

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

Double Hives for Wintering, Etc.

I had 7 colonies of bees, spring count, increased to 17, and got 375 pounds of comb honey, and about 100 pounds of extracted. I use the 8-frame dovetailed hives, but I had a lot of swarms leave for the woods the past summer. I tried to get the colonies strong, but the first thing I knew they had swarmed out, and they had plenty of room to work in. They would work in a super till it was one-half full, and then swarm out, which left me a lot of unfinished sections.

1. I did not want so many colonies to winter, so I doubled them up in August. I put one hive on top of the other, and

at this time I take the top hive off and leave all the bees in the lower story, which is very strong in bees and honey for winter. Is this a good plan?

2. Will the top stories be all right to leave all the honey in, and put swarms in them next season?

3. How should I prepare my hives in the cellar, which is little damp? O. S.

Hayward, Minn.

ANSWERS.—1. Your plan will work all right providing enough honey is left for the bees. Possibly the bees would winter all the better to leave them the two stories all winter, and then in the spring you could take one story away in time to use it for another colony.

2. Yes, if there isn't enough honey in them to crowd the queen too much.

3. No special preparation of the hives is needed beyond giving abundant entrance for fresh air below. One good way is to take the floor away entirely, letting the hive be supported on each side so the bottom is entirely open. Then try to allow some way for the entrance of air into the cellar.

Wintering Queens—Bees by the Pound.

1. Please tell me how to keep extra queens over winter.

2. What kind of a receptacle do dealers put bees in for transportation, when sold by the pound? How do they send them—by mail or express? C. C. B.

ANSWERS.—1. Not many are kept over except in weak colonies or nuclei. You may successfully keep them by having two nuclei in one full-sized hive, the nuclei being each about half as strong as a full colony. Have a solid division-board about $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick in the center of the hive, so that no bee can pass from one side to the other, and the bees of each side will cluster up against the division-board just as if all were one colony.

2. Selling bees by the pound has fallen into disrepute, and you find them dropped out of price-lists, but when they were sent, it was in light boxes provided with wire-cloth on one or more sides. Bees by the pound were probably always sent by express.

House-Apiaries—The "A B C"—Wintering.

1. Would it do to build a house and set my hives in it? How close can I put the hives together?

2. Will the "A B C of Bee-Culture" do to go by?

3. Is it best to pack the hives in chaff for winter, or leave them as when on the summer stands? A. W. A. Webb City, Mo.

ANSWERS.—1. If the climate of southwest Missouri, where you live, is as mild as I suppose, I doubt whether there is any better place to winter your bees than on the summer stand. Yet my opinion is not worth so much to you as that of some one in your locality who is successful in wintering. Find such a one, and learn what his custom is.

2. The "A B C of Bee-Culture" is a very safe work to go by, but I'm not sure that it doesn't speak a little too much in favor of house-apiaries in one place. Some are successful with them while others are not. Better go slow in that respect.

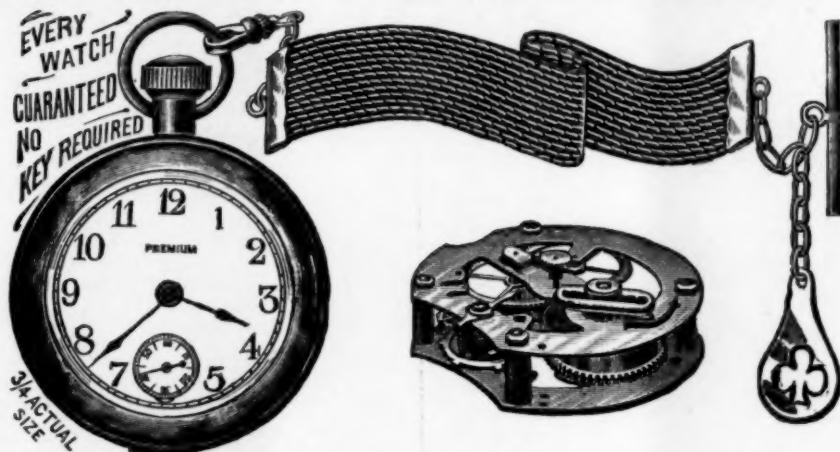
3. It may be all the better to have some packing about the hives.

The Alsike Clover Leaflet consists of 2 pages, with illustrations, showing the value of Alsike clover, and telling how to grow it. This Leaflet is just the thing to hand to every farmer in your neighborhood. Send to the Bee Journal office for a quantity of them, and see that they are distributed where they will do the most good. Prices, postpaid, are as follows: 50 for 25 cents; 100 for 40 cents; or 200 for 70 cents.

The Names and Addresses of all your bee-friends, who are not now taking the Bee Journal, are wanted at this office. Send them in, please, when sample copies will be mailed to them. Then you can secure their subscriptions, and earn some of the premiums we have offered. The next few months will be just the time to easily get new subscribers. Try it earnestly, at least.

Now is the Time to work for new subscribers. Why not take advantage of the offer made on page 686?

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The movement of this Watch is regular American lever, lantern pinion, quick train, 240 beats per minute, three-quarter plate, short wind; runs 30 hours to one winding; dust cap over movement; every movement fully timed; regulated and guaranteed for one year, the same as a Waltham or Elgin; nickel finish, heavy bevel crystal, and back pinion wind and set.

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Question-Box.

In the multitude of counsellors there is safety.—Prov. 11-14.

Packages for Marketing Comb and Extracted Honey.

Query 34.—1. What size and style of shipping-cases do you prefer for marketing comb honey?

2. What size and style of package do you find best for extracted honey?—IOWA.

W. L. Larrabee—1. 20-lb. single tier. 2. 60-lb. cans.

G. M. Doolittle—1. "Prize" shipping-case, holding 20 one-pound sections. 2. 150-lb. kegs.

Mrs. L. Harrison—1. 12-lb. cases. 2. I sell but a limited amount of extracted; quart Mason jars.

Prof. A. J. Cook—1. A case not too heavy for one man to handle easily. 2. Jacketed five-gallon cans.

R. L. Taylor—1. I use one that holds 14 ordinary 7-to-the-foot sections, with a 2-inch strip of glass in one end.

C. H. Dibbern—1. Cases holding 24 to 32 4¼x4¼ sections, single tier, with one side glassed. 2. Tin lard-pails.

P. H. Elwood—1. A two-dozen single-tier section-case. 2. Tin pails for the market; barrels for the wholesale trade.

Rev. E. T. Abbott—1. 24-lb. single-tier. 2. Muth's honey-jars. Something else might be better in other localities. It all depends upon the market.

E. France—2. We use a barrel that holds 360 pounds of honey. We have tried 500-pound barrels, but don't like them; they are too heavy to handle.

Rev. M. Mahin—1. I have never shipped comb honey. 2. I have shipped extracted honey only in small lots in tin cans holding from one to four gallons.

Chas. Dadant & Son—1. One story 24-section cases, glassed on one side. 2. Tin cans or pails from 2-lbs. up to 60. The 5-lb. package sells the most honey.

Dr. C. C. Miller—1. A case holding 12 sections, glass on one side, three sections showing. Also a case of the same kind, double as high, holding 24 sections.

Mrs. J. N. Heater—1. One-tier shipping-cases, to hold 28 7-to-the-foot or 24 2-inch sections. 2. 60-pound cans for wholesale, and Mason fruit jars for retail.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown—1. I prefer small cases holding not over 24 pounds; 12-lb. cases still better. 2. I use self-sealing jars—one and two quarts—for home market.

J. M. Hambaugh—1. 12-lb-cases, glassed on two sides. 2. The two square tin cans to the case, making 120 pounds. I believe cans that would hold 50 or 100 pounds to the case would be preferable.

J. A. Green—1. For shipping to a distant market, 12-section cases. For supplying retailers near home, 24-section cases, single-tier, four sections long, six wide, glassed on one side. 2. For my wholesale trade, barrels. For retailing, pint Mason jars.

G. W. Demaree—1. I prefer a crate with glass on one side, that will hold 24 sections. 2. I have realized better prices for my honey taken with the extractor by shipping in tin buckets with the lids

Extracted Honey For Sale !

We can furnish **Basswood** Extracted Honey, in 60-pound tin cans, on board cars in Chicago, at these prices: 1 can, in a case, 8 cents per pound; 2 cans in one case, 7½ cents; 4 cans (2 cases) or more, 7¼ cents; or in kegs holding about 275 lbs., net, at 7 cents. Cash must accompany each order.

A sample of the honey will be mailed to an intending purchaser, for 10 cents, to cover postage, packing, etc. We guarantee purity, and what we ship will be equal to sample.

Now it seems to us here is a splendid chance for any bee-keeper to supply his home demand after his own crop is all sold. Or, why not begin now to create a local honey-trade? Order one 60-pound can first, and start out among your neighbors and friends, and see what you can do. You ought to get at least 15 cents per pound in 5-pound lots, or 50 cents for 3 pounds. Some may be able to do even better than that, though we think that enough ought to be sold at these prices to make a fairly paying business out of it. Give it a good trial. Push it. It may grow into a nice winter's work for you.

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wired down. I have used largely three sizes—4 quarts, 8 quarts, and 10 quarts. These sizes hold for shipment, respectively, 9, 18, and 24 pounds. The last good crop of honey I procured, shipped in this way, cleared me 12½ cents per pound, when honey was quoted in the Eastern and Western cities at from 4 to 8 cents per pound.

Eugene Secor—1. One holding from 12 to 24 sections, single tier. 2. For home market, I find nothing better than glass fruit-jars—pints and quarts. My grocery men will furnish all I want to fill. I don't buy them. For shipping, I should be governed by circumstances.

Jas. A. Stone—1. Single tier, 24-lb. cases, one side glassed. 2. This question cannot be answered, as what will suit one market, or one class of people, will not satisfy another at all. Every bee-keeper can educate his customers to a particular package so long as it is not too dear, and he sells at a figure that will keep out competition.

J. E. Pond—1 and 2. I don't produce honey for marketing, so I have no idea or practical knowledge on the subject. I have kept bees for amusement, exercise, and study only; usually only four or five colonies, and experiments with bees are always at the loss of crops. I never hesitate to destroy a colony in the attempt to prove or disprove a principle or theory, and only produce enough honey (and sometimes not that) for my own consumption.

General Items.

Secured a Good Average.

The season is now over, which was A No. 1 in this locality. I got 1,200 well filled sections from 11 colonies, spring count, and an increase of three, by drawing brood in the swarming season, but that was not until August, and so I didn't get any surplus honey from the three young colonies, but I think 110 well filled sections per colony is a very good average; besides about 25 or 30 sections half-capped over, and from these on down to nothing.

JOHN H. RUPP.

Washington, Kans., Oct. 19.

Report for 1896—May Sickness.

In reply to the request of Mr. S. W. DeBusk, on page 572, my expenses for 1896, besides personal expenses, were about \$77 for supplies; my income from bees was nothing; and my loss in apian capital (bees) was about 75 per cent., besides getting no swarms either from my own bees, or from 80 other colonies run on shares, from which I was to have had half the swarms.

The cause of this unexpected reverse was a mysterious malady confined to the immediate neighborhood of Denver, within a circle of about 10 miles radius. During the last two months of spring the bees steadily dwindled, until just before the flow the strongest were no more than nuclei. The theory was suggested by one of our number that spring fogs or dews absorbed deleterious substances from the smelter smoke in the atmosphere; then being deposited on the pollen of cottonwoods and other



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See the premium offer on page 651 !

plants, poisoned the bees. Later I read exactly the same theory in a German bee-paper, to account for what the Germans call "May sickness," a disease apparently identical with paralysis. But the thin feed, which the German writer used with success as a remedy (to dilute the poison), was tried here with absolutely no success.

My sentiments on specialty are of course unchanged, for "life is more than living." Besides, I see no reason to doubt that in the long run specialty is more profitable. F. L. THOMPSON.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 18.

Very Dry Year.

It has been the driest year I ever saw. There were but few seeds of the sweet clover I ordered last spring that came up, but in extremely dry weather it is living yet.

My bees have stored enough honey in the last four weeks from the cotton bloom for winter supplies.

LOUIS TEDDER.

Alvord, Tex., Oct. 10.

A Beginner's Report.

I am a beginner, starting last spring with four colonies, and now I have 11, and they have been doing well. I took 200 pounds of surplus honey from them. My uncle, in the next county, has 16 colonies, and when he went to take his surplus honey off, he had but 16 pounds in all.

JNO. STEWART.

Munson's Station, Pa., Oct. 12.

Poor Season for Bees.

Bees have done no good here. I have 35 colonies, and took 55 gallons of extracted honey—no comb honey and no increase at all. We have had a good flow of honey for the past two or three weeks, but it is too late to get a surplus. But the bees are rich in winter stores. I cannot do without the Bee Journal.

FRANK BELL

Deport, Tex., Oct. 13.

Was It Too High?

I read on page 647, that Mr. Sidney Sleeper, of Holland, N. Y., reports that his 188 colonies of bees gathered, "on Aug. 15, 1,500 pounds of basswood and 7,000 pounds of buckwheat honey;" and the Editor asks, "How's that for high?" Well, that's several thousand pounds too high. But what puzzles me is how he gets the weight to a pound; how the bees hit such round numbers exactly, with not an odd pound or fraction, more or less; and how he kept the two kinds of honey separate, so as to exactly weigh each. Yours in doubt,

Hawk's Park, Fla. W. S. HART.

[We shall have to call on Mr. Sleeper for an explanation, as he probably is the only man that can answer satisfactorily. —EDITOR.]

Results of the Past Season.

I like the Bee Journal very much, and find a great many useful things in it.

I had two colonies last spring—not very strong—and from them I got about 40 pounds of comb honey in one-pound boxes. They stored honey only about

two weeks in June. I have increased to 9 colonies, but I shall destroy two as they are black, and keep only Italians, as they are so much better to handle. I examined them the past week, and find that they will go into winter with from 30 to 50 pounds of honey. I think they ought to come out all right in spring, if looked after a little. I have kept bees for 20 years, and did not know anything about them until this year. I have learned a great deal, and have enjoyed them very much. If a good season I shall expect to get some honey next year, as I am well fixed for it. The pasture will not warrant keeping more than 10 colonies here, I think, as there are a good many here. FRANK D. KEYES.

Florence, Mass., Oct. 19.

A Beginner's Experience.

I have read the Bee Journal every Saturday since I began to take it, and now I think I could not get along without it. I can learn more from it than any other book or paper I know of.

I began a year ago with one colony; they were on eight frames, and lived till March, then starved. This fall I went bee-hunting, and found a bee-tree with about 8 pounds of bees; they had about 5 pounds of honey, and enough comb for 80 pounds of honey. They were very gentle, and did not try to sting much. I got them, put them into a hive, and fed them about 33 pounds of granulated sugar. They do not have many bees now. I like them very much. Bees stored about 75 pounds per colony here, on the average—I mean surplus comb honey. GEO. H. PORTER.

Sabael, N. Y., Oct. 15.

Report for the Season.

From 24 colonies, spring count, I have taken about 1,500 pounds of comb honey. My best colony gave me 112 well-filled one-pound sections; second best, 105 pounds; third, 95, and so on down to nothing. I have sold 400 pounds at from 10 to 13 cents at home and in adjoining towns. Last week I was out and peddled in the town of Kewanee, and sold 86 pounds by going from house to house, but it is slow work, as they will not buy more than one or two pounds at a house. I only struck one house that I could sell a whole case of 24 pounds, and then had to trust them for the pay.

Bees are in good condition for winter.

G. E. NELSON.

Bishop Hill, Ill., Oct. 15.

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Containing clear and concise directions for correct manners and usages of polite society. Many people have been misjudged for years simply because they had neglected to perform some little polite act at the proper time; many young men and women have lost the opportunities of a life-time on account of their ignorance of some trifling customary rule of Society. Our Book tells all about it. 136 pages. Russia. Red Edges. Price, 75 cts.

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Why purchase the Novelty Knife? In case a good knife is lost, the chances are, the owner will never recover it; but if the Novelty is lost, having name and address of owner, the finder will return it; otherwise to try to destroy the name and address, would destroy the knife. If traveling, and you meet with a serious accident, and are so fortunate as to have one of the Novelties, your pocket KNIFE will serve as an identifier; and in case of death, your relatives will at once be apprised of the accident.

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The accompanying cut gives a faint idea, but cannot fully convey an exact representation of this beautiful knife, as the "Novelty" must be seen to be appreciated.

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Convention Hand-Book, for Bee-Keepers, by Thomas G. Newman.—It contains the parliamentary law and rules of order for Bee-Conventions—also Constitution and By-Laws, with subjects for discussion, etc. Cloth, gold-lettered. Price, 25 cts.

Thirty Years Among the Bees, by Henry Alley.—Gives the results of over a quarter-century's experience in rearing queen-bees. Very latest work of the kind. Nearly 100 pages. Price, 50c.

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Silo and Silage, by Prof. A. J. Cook.—It gives the method in operation at the Michigan Agricultural College. Price, 25 cts.

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Hand-Book of Health, by Dr. Foote.—Hints about eating, drinking, etc. Price, 25 cts.

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(Read Carefully.)

The following clubbing prices include the American Bee Journal one year with each book named. Remember, that only ONE book can be taken in each case with the Bee Journal a year at the prices named. If more books are wanted, see postpaid prices given with

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HONEY and BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

The following rules for grading honey were adopted by the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, and, so far as possible, quotations are made according to these rules:

FANCY.—All sections to be well filled; combs straight, of even thickness, and firmly attached to all four sides; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain, or otherwise; all the cells sealed except the row of cells next the wood.

No. 1.—All sections well filled, but combs uneven or crooked, detached at the bottom, or with but few cells unsealed; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain or otherwise.

In addition to this the honey is to be classified according to color, using the terms white, amber and dark. That is, there will be "fancy white," "No. 1 dark," etc.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 20.—Fancy white, 12@13c; No. 1, 11@11 1/2c; fancy amber, 10c; No. 1, 9c; fancy dark, 9c; No. 1, 7@8c. Extracted, white, 5@7c; amber, 5@6c; dark, 4 1/2@5c. Beeswax, 25c.

Receipts liberal; demand limited for all kinds.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Choice white comb, 12@14c; dark grades, 8@12c. Extracted, 4@6c., according to quality. Demand is slow for all kinds of honey. Prices too low. Beeswax is in good demand at 20@25c. for good to choice yellow.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30.—Extracted, white, 8-10c.; amber, 4-5c.; dark, 3-4c. Beeswax, 25c.

No new comb in this market yet. Old comb cleaned out.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 30.—No. 1 white, 12-12 1/2c.; fancy amber, 10-11c.; No. 1 amber, 9-10c.; fancy dark, 8-9c. Extracted, white, 5 1/2-6c.; amber, 5-5 1/2c.; dark, 4-5c. Beeswax, 24-25c.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 3.—Fancy white, 14-15c.; No. 1 white, 12-13c. Extracted, white, 6-7c. Beeswax, 22-25c. Demand is fair for grades quoted, but no demand for inferior grades.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 30.—Fancy white, 13@14c.; No. 1 white, 12@13 1/2c.; fancy amber, 11@11 1/2c.; No. 1 amber, 10@10 1/2c.; fancy dark, 8@9c.; No. 1 dark, 7@7 1/2c. Extracted, white, in cans, 5c.; in barrels, 4@4 1/2c.; amber, 3@3 1/2c.; dark, 2 1/2@3c. Beeswax, 19@20c.

Very little honey coming in at present, and the weather is too warm to handle to advantage if it were here.

New York, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Fancy white, 12@13c.; off grades, 10@11c.; buckwheat, 8@9c. Extracted is in fair demand at unchanged prices. Beeswax is doing a little better, and firm at 24@25c.

There is a fair demand for fancy white comb honey, while off grades, mixed, and buckwheat are rather neglected. Receipts are heavy and stock accumulating. Sales are principally in small lots, and in order to move round quantities it is necessary to make concessions from quotations.

San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 7.—White comb, 10c.; amber, 7 1/2-9c. Extracted, white 5-5 1/2c.; light amber, 4 1/2-5c.; amber colored and candied, 3 1/2-4 1/2c.; dark tulle, 2 1/2-3c.

With light arrivals and light local stocks there is little chance for prices to fluctuate to any material degree in favor of the buying interest. Inquiry is not active, however, and mostly local. Prices in foreign centers are below the parity of values current here.

Beeswax, fair to choice, 24-27c. There is no lack of demand for choice bright, free from adulteration, such being in scanty stock. It is the exception, however, where dark and inferior meets with prompt custom.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Fancy white, 12-13c.; No. 1, 11-12c.; fancy amber, 9-10c.; No. 1 dark, 8-9c. Extracted, white, 6-7c.; dark, 4-5c.

The receipts of both comb and extracted honey are very large, and prices are somewhat lower. We have an ample stock of all styles except paper cartons weighing less than a pound.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 30.—Fancy white, 14-15c.; No. 1, 12-13c.; No. 1 amber, 8-10c. Extracted, white, 6-7c.; amber, 5-6c.; dark, 4-5c. Beeswax, 22-24c.

New crop of honey begins to come forward. The demand is very poor and quotations almost nominal. Weather is very warm and the consumption of honey is very small. Plenty of fruit, and hence the appetite is satisfied with same in preference. Later on we expect an improved demand for honey of all kinds.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 30.—Fancy white, 12 1/2c.; No. 1 white, 10@11c.; fancy amber, 9@10c.; No. 1 amber, 8@9c.; fancy dark, 7@8c.; No. 1 dark, 6-8c. Extracted, white, 5 1/2@6 1/2c.; amber, 5@5 1/2c.; dark, 4@5c. Beeswax, 23@26c.

The demand for both comb and extracted is very quiet, and for the latter, nominal. The hot weather of the past week or so has checked demand for comb honey.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 30.—Fancy white, 14 1/2@15c.; No. 1 white, 12 1/2@13c. Extracted, white, 6@7c.; amber, 4 1/2@5 1/2c. Beeswax, 22@25c.

There is not very much honey in our market. Selling rather slow. Demand beginning to be a little better. Think trade will be fair in this line this fall.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 30.—Fancy white comb, 15c.; No. 1 white, 13@14c.; fancy amber, 12-13c.; No. 1 amber, 11-12c.; fancy dark, 10-11c.; No. 1, 8-10c. Extracted, white, 6-6 1/2c.; amber, 5-5 1/2c.; dark, 4-4 1/2c. Beeswax, 22-25c.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Fancy comb, 1-pound, 12-13c., occasionally 14c.; No. 2, 8-10c.; No. 3, 4-7c. Extracted, 4-5c. Demand better, and quite a consumptive trade now.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 9.—Fancy white, 13-14c.; No. 1, 11-12c. Extracted, white, 6-7c.; amber, 5-6c. Beeswax, 25c.

List of Honey and Beeswax Dealers.

Most of whom Quote in this Journal.

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New York, N. Y.

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C. C. CLEMOMS & CO., 423 Walnut St.

Buffalo, N. Y.

BATTERSON & CO., 167 & 169 Scott St.

Hamilton, Ills.

CHAS. DADANT & SON.

Philadelphia, Pa.

WM. A. SELSER, 10 Vine St.

Cleveland, Ohio.

WILLIAMS BROS., 80 & 82 Broadway.

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WESTCOTT COM. CO., 213 Market St.

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Milwaukee, Wis.

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Albany, N. Y.

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Bee-Keeper's Guide—see page 685.

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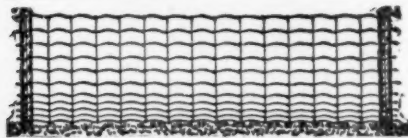
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